The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1103

Wednesday, January 3. 1739.

No. 1101.

AMONG the several political Treatises which have fallen from the Pens of the most famous Virtuosi, ancient and modern, we have many Discourses of the Declension and Downfal of States, and of the Signs which commonly appear before the Body Politick falls into an irreparable State of Weakness, which naturally leads to its Dissolution. If I were desirous of shewing my Reading, I might copy a Multitude of Authorities on this Subject, from the Writings of *Aristotle*, down to those of *Abbe* de St. *Pierre*: But this is neither my *Design*, nor my *Practice*; all I Aim at is to treat of useful Subjects, and to treat of them in as plain a manner as possibly I can. For the present, therefore, I shall content myself with observing, that besides Conquest by foreign Enemies, which is stiled an *external* Cause of Ruin, the *Politicians* reckon *three internal* Causes, or at least *three* principal Causes of the Ruin of *States*. These are, *Male-Administration* in *Governt*, a *seditious Disposition* in the *People*, and a *Spirit of Luxury* universally prevailing.

By *Male-Administration*, is understood such a Conduct in Governors, as is directly repugnant to the Ends for which they were appointed, and consequently to the Conduct which might be expected from them; and, tho' it be true, that almost any Government is preferable to intestine Wars, yet it hath seldom happened, that any Nation, and least of all a free one, hath borne with the Disease long; but, on the contrary, have chosen rather to perish by a Fever than a Consumption. From what has been said, it is evident, that there may be a Male-Administration under any Form of Government whatever. In an absolute Monarchy, if the Will of the Prince (which is known by the Spirit with which he Rules) hath any other Object than the Good of his People, we may safely affirm, that his is an evil Administration: And the same thing may happen in *Aristocratick* and *Democratick* Republicks, as also in mix'd Governments, such as our's is. It is also certain, that such as are guilty of evil Administration under any Government, and are afterwards, by some Accident or other, deprived of Power, ought never to be trusted with it again. In the Opposition, there is scarce a Man who hath not, at some Time or other, been in Power; and who, during his Continuance in Power, did not give very evident Proofs of his being unfit for it. For Instance, such of them as are *Tories*, did make two Attempts in the latter End of the Queen's Reign; which, according to their own Declarations in the present, were repugnant to the *Rights* of the *People*, and dangerous to the *Constitution*. The First was, the taking from the *Dissenters* the *Education* of their own *Children*; and the Second was, restraining the *Liberty* of the *Press*. If therefore what they say now be *right*, their former Actions were *wrong*; but if they are *Hypocrites* now, they are guilty of *Male-Administration* then, and therefore in neither Case ought they to be trusted. As to the *Whigs* in the Opposition, they adhered to many Things while in *Power*, against which they have protested since they have been *out* of *Power*; they likewise stand self-convicted; for either they exclaim against the *present Ministry* without Reason, or they *concurr'd* with it against their *Consciences*. Let them chuse which *Side* they will.

The *second* internal Cause of Ruin, is a *seditious Disposition* in the *People*; that is, a Spirit of Disobedience without Cause, a fickle, restless, tumultuous Temper, always inclining them to suspect, to defame, and to counter-act their *Governors* in all their Designs, how just and reasonable soever. That this Disposition must bring Ruin upon any People among whom it prevails, may be demonstrated in very few Words. For since *Government* is instituted for the Good of the People, and since successive Tumults and continual Seditions, are not either more or less than throwing off Government; it follows, that a People in such a Disposition, must be subjected to all those *Evils* against which *Government* protects them; that is, they must be undone. Now nothing can be more flagrant, than that the Speeches, Writings and Endeavours of the Malecontents, have all had a Tendency to excite such a *Spirit* in this Nation and no other. For have they not misrepresented and vilify'd, not only *Persons* in *Authority*, but *Authority* itself, deriding not only *Men* but their *Offices*, and encouraging all that in their Power lay, a universal Contempt, as well of the *Legislature* as the *Ministry*, removing the just Object of rational Veneration to our *Constitutional Government*, that they might set themselves up for *Idols*? Have they not inspired the People sometimes with Doubts, as to the *Legality* of their *Power* who *ruled* them? Sometimes with Jealousies, as to the Validity of Laws? Sometimes with Apprehensions of their *Liberties* being in Danger? And have they not, in Consequence of those virtuous Discourses, seen Mobs and Tumults in Town and Country, I might say, in all the *Three* Kingdoms, and then, with most unparallel'd Assurance, charg'd the *Effects* of their own *Intrigues* on the *Administration* as Evidences of their *Oppression*? Do they not go on still in the same Track? And do they ever publish a *Paper*, which has not for its principal Object, either the depreciating such as are vested with legal Authority, or insinuating to the People, that they always have, and may at any time, exert an *Authority* over all Degrees of Men, and even over the *Constitution* itself, whenever it *becomes*, that is, whenever it *appears* to them *necessary*.

A *Spirit* of *Luxury* can never prevail among any People whatsoever, but by Dint of *Corruption* in their *Principals*, which Corruption must be wrought either by direct overturning the common *Maxims* of *Religion* and Honesty, or by insinuating an Indifferency in all Opinions whatsoever, and introducing a Disposition of Jesting and Rallying on all Subjects whatsoever; the Consequence of which, must be a Conduct neither uniform nor serious, but depending entirely on Humour and Caprice, which is such a *Conduct* as is conformable to prevailing *Luxury*, because it has for its End vicious and not virtuous *Pleasure*. We all know, that with respect to religious Sentiments, no *Party* of *Men* ever wrote with less Regard to them than the *Scribes* in the Service of the *Malecontents*. That memorable Writer, who for many Years supported *Fog's* Journal, declared frequently in favour of *Popery*, and once undertook to prove, that no Inconvenience could happen from our having a *Popish* Prince. The *Quakers* have been so happy, as to have their Cause espoused by some of these Writers; and we know, that the *Craftsman* hath more than once, shewn an Inclination to favour the *Dissenters*, while the *Bishops* have been so unlucky as to be no better treated by him, than the *University* he was bred in. I instance these Varieties in Opinion, to shew, that tho' these Writers have occasionally flatter'd all the religious Parties in the Kingdom, yet, in Fact, they have little or no Regard for any; but have at Times sneer'd at all, and thereby taught the *Gross* of their *Readers* to apprehend, that these were but indifferent Distinctions invented by the *Crafty*, and maintain'd by the *Weak*. On the other hand, they have not omitted any Means of enervating the *Laws*, even those regarding *Morals*, particularly the *Act* for restraing the *excessive Use* of *Spirituous Liquors*, which was certainly one of the best intended Laws that hath been passed for many Years. By such Methods as these, they have, to the utmost of their Powers, loosen'd all *Ties* which bind Men from *thinking* or *acting* amiss. They have infused into the Minds of the Unwary, a universal *Spirit* of *Scepticism*, and have encouraged them to think and act without *Restraint*, merely because they had not vested in themselves the *Power* of *restraining* them.

Let any Man of moderate Understanding, who wishes his Country well, *consider* these things; Let him weigh the *Political Principles* on which this Doctrine is built; Let him remember the *Practices* of these *pretended Patriots* in former Times; Let him reflect on their *Language* now; Let him compare their *private* with their *publick Characters*, and then let him, if he can, resolve to join with such Men against the present *Administration*, made up of Men of as good *Families*, and of as fair paternal *Fortunes*, as any who have been advanced in former Times, and yet owing their Advancement, not to their *Births* or *Fortunes*, but to their Merit, that is, their Zeal and Steddiness in the Service of their Country when *out* of *Power*, against those who are now *Candidates* for *Power*, when they were possessed of, and made an *ill Use* of *Power*. I say, let any Man who has good Sense, and retains a just *Affection* for his *Country*, act such a Part if he can; and I am persuaded, *Those* against whom the *Craftsman* writes, will say so too.

R. Freeman

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elseneur, Dec. 30. *N. S.* On the 25th Instant, came in the Ship commanded by Richard Fendick, from Dantzick: On the 28th, that by Cornelius Barrett, from Koningsburg for London; and that by John Stewart, from Glasgow for Stockholm.

'The outward bound are still here, the Wind at 'N. W. which continues with good Weather and 'little Frost.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 1. Wind W. by S. The Ships outward bound Remain, as in my former, with the Rogers, Glover, for Virginia. Arrived the Elizabeth and Martha, Woodward, from St. Christopher's.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Crown, Augrand, from Hispaniola at Rochelle; the Fanny, Oliver, from Antigua; and the Unity, Hunter, from Cadiz, both at Falmouth.

The Russell, Long, from Barcelona at Sandwich.

The Hatley, Banks, from London for Virginia, is put into Plymouth.

LONDON.

The last Mail from Holland, brought some particular Advices from Mentz and Triers, which if true may deserve some Notice. From the former they write, that after Prince Charles has accompanied his Brother, the Great Duke of Tuscany, to Florence, he is like to go to Turin, and from thence to Paris, he having had a Letter from the French King's own Hand, inviting him to his Court; where, 'tis said, a Marriage is on the Tapis between this Prince and one of the Princesses of the Blood Royal; and that in Consideration thereof, his most Christian Majesty will give the Dutchy of Lorain to the said Prince, after the Death of its present Possessor King Stanislaus.

The Letters from Triers say, they have good Authority to declare, that all the private Whispers of a pretended Negotiation on Foot, by which the Court of Vienna was to yield the City and Country of Luxemberg to France, are entirely groundless.

They write from the Hague, that the Council of State have consented to the erecting a new Lottery, to consist of one Million and 700,000 Florins, divided into 6 Classes, and the Price of each Ticket to be 70 Florins.

Some Advices from Venice say, that the Great Duke and Dutchess of Tuscany, when they come to Verona, are to perform the same Quarantain as any private Person, the Magistrates of Health not being inclined as yet, to abate them the Space of an Hour.

From Florence they write, that the Sale of the Allodial Estates of the Family of Medicis, so often begun, and so often interrupted or suspended, is renewed, and will be continued, notwithstanding the Report of the Opposition made to it by France and Spain, in Concert; which, if true, must only have been made in the Cabinets of the Powers concerned, neither of them having published any Protest upon that Head.

The Richmond, Capt. Weston, bound for the East Indies, having been to the Westward of the Lizzard, meeting with very bad Weather and proving Leaky, is put into Plymouth to repair the same.

Saturday Morning a Fire broke out at Woodhouse, near Andover, in Hants, in a Malthouse belonging to Mr. Monk, rented by Farmer Peak, which in a short Time consumed the Dwelling-house and Malthouse, with about two hundred Quarters of Malt, and several Quarters of Barley; by the Diligence of some Men from Andover, it did no farther Damage, tho' there were several Reeks near it. The Landlord and Tenant came that Day in order to insure it.

A 2

At the Meeting of the Parliament, the following Writs will be ordered to be iſſued out for electing new Members of Parliament for the ſeveral Boroughs, &c. under-mentioned, viz.

Grampound, in Cornwall, in the room of Philip Hawkins, Eſq; deceaſed. Candidates, Edward Trevothick, Eſq; and George Pearſon, Eſq;

Thetford, in Norfolk, in the room of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. deceaſed. Candidate, Lord Charles Fitzroy.

Oxford City, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Skinner, now Chief Juſtice of Cheſter. Candidate, James Bertie, Eſq;

Cardiff, in Glamorganſhire, in the room of the Hon. Herbert Windſor, Eſq; now Lord Windſor. Candidates, Herbert Mackworth, Eſq; Thomas Jones, Eſq;

Ryegate, in Surry, in the room of Sir Joſeph Jekyl, deceaſed. Candidates, William Hervey, Eſq; and Thomas Budgen, Eſq:

Dumfries, in Scotland, in the room of William Kirkpatrick, Eſq; now one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in Scotland.

Airſhire, in Scotland, in the room of Brigadier General Campbell, now Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle. Candidate, John Hamilton, Eſq;

County of Nottingham, in the room of Thomas Bennet, Eſq; deceaſed. Candidate, the Hon. John Mordaunt, Eſq;

Lynn, in Norfolk, in the room of Sir Charles Turner, Bart. deceaſed. Candidate, Horatio Walpole, Eſq;

Winlock, in Salop, in the room of Samuel Edwards, Eſq; deceaſed. Candidates, William Forreſter, jun. Eſq; and John Benſon, Eſq;

Minehead, in Somerſetſhire, in the room of Sir William Codrington, Bart. deceaſed.

At the ſame Time the following Members who have been rechoſen ſince the laſt Seſſions, will take their Places, viz.

George Crowle, for Hull, in Yorkſhire, now a Commiſſioner in the Navy.

Walter Cary, Eſq; for Dartmouth, in Devonſhire, now a Clerk of his Majeſty's Board of Green Cloth.

Thomas Harvey, Eſq; for St. Edmund's Bury, now Surveyor of his Majeſty's Gardens, &c.

William Hay, Eſq; for Seaford, in Suſſex, now a Commiſſioner of the Victualling-Office.

John Harris, Eſq; for Helſton, in Cornwall, now Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Board of Works.

Laſt Night Sir Thomas Lombe, Knight and Alderman of this City, lay at the Point of Death at his Houſe in the Old Jewry.

Laſt Saturday the Right Hon. the Earl Powlett, lay dangerouſly ill at his Seat in the County of Wilts.

Yeſterday Morning died, in an advanced Age, at his Houſe in Berkeley-ſtreet, Capt. Webſter, Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by General Handyſide.

Laſt Night his Royal Highneſs the Duke, their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louiſa, went to the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and ſaw the Comedy of the Spaniſh Fryar, or the Double Diſcovery, written by Mr. Dryden; and the Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphos'd.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Dr. Samuel Stedman, Rector of Denver in Norfolk, and one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church at Canterbury, was married at Ely Chapel in Holbourn, to Miſs Martha Butts, Daughter to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Biſhop of Ely, a young Lady of fine Accompliſhments, and a handſome Fortune. The Ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gooch, Lord Biſhop of Norwich.

On Monday laſt died at his Houſe near the Half-Moon Tavern in the Strand, Mr. Horne, an eminent Banker, and alſo chief Lamp Lighter to his Majeſty, a Place worth about 600 l. per Annum, which is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

We hear that a Bill will be preſented to Parliament at the enſuing Seſſions, for the better Maintenance of the Poor, by reducing the Laws into one, and on ſuch a Footing, as to make them much leſs Burthenſome to the Kingdom than at preſent.

We hear that on Monday Night laſt the Poſt Boy that was bringing the North Mail, was ſtruck Blind with Lightening near Huntingdon, which was the Occaſion, as we are informed, of the Delay of the Poſt.

Yeſterday was Se'nnight, between 9 and 10 o'Clock, as Thomas Hazelwood, Servant to Mr. Graham of the Bank Side, Lighterman, was going thro' Gravel Lane, Southwark, he was attacked by three Fellows, one of them ſuppoſed to be a Soldier, and getting the Better of the firſt Two, the Soldier immediately ſtabbed him in the Breaſt with his Bayonet, and they all made off. The poor Fellow was afterwards carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, where he languiſhed till Sunday Morning, and then expired.

Bank Stock 142 1-half. India nothing done. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths New ditto 112 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 101. Royal Aſſurance 108. London Aſſurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 61. 16 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 3 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 5-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

Bank, December 14, 1738.

UPON a Repreſentation from his Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter-General, *that it is apprehended that the Expectation of finding* Bank Bills *in the Letters gives Encouragement to the frequent* Robbery of the Mails, the Bank of England, *to contribute what in them lies to put a Stop thereto, and to render their* Bills *of no Significancy or Value to thoſe who are guilty of ſuch flagitious Practices,* do declare, *that for the Benefit and Security of thoſe who have Occaſion to tranſact Money Affairs in the Country, they will, from and after the 1ſt Day of January next, (inſtead of three Days Sight Bills) give to ſuch as deſire the ſame, their Bills payable at ſeven Days after Sight, to* or Order, *whereby, in caſe of a* Robbery, *the* Proprietors *will have Time to give Notice thereof*; and if the Endorſements are duly filled up, as they expect they ſhould, *they can be of no Uſe or Service but to the right* Owners.

And whereas *they may fall into thoſe Hands who may be ignorant of the Form of endorſing them, a* Blank Endorſement *will be printed on the Back for the Parties to fill up, and to be repeated as Occaſion requires.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

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THE SCHEME and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Meſſiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reaſons of the Divine Diſpenſations in that Period.

By Mr. WELSTED.

In this Treatiſe, among other Things, are particularly conſider'd,

The State of Man after the Fall, and till the Deluge.

The Neceſſity of the immediate Diſperſion of Mankind, and Confuſion of Languages.

The Reaſons for raiſing and ſeparating a particular People from the reſt of the World, with the ſtupendous Steps and Procedures preparatory to it.

The Nature and End of the Miracles, wrought in Ægypt; as well thoſe of the Ægyptian Enchanters, as thoſe of Moſes:

The general Grounds and Reaſons of the Jewiſh Rites and Inſtitutions.

The true Purport and Intendment of the Denuntiation in the ſecond Commandment, or of God's viſiting the Sins of the Fathers on the Children.

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchaſing this Book to them that otherwiſe know it not; but the good Spirit it is written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it ſerviceable to all that meet with it.

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For farther Particulars enquire of Mr. Mounſey, Attorney, oppoſite Saddler's-Hall in Cheapſide; or of Mr. Harris, Attorney, at Darking aforeſaid.

This Day is publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of DECEMBER, 1738.

Containing in particular,

1. A wiſe Alteration in Regard to the Manner of Trying Priſoners at the Old Baily.
2. Farther Account of the Subſcription for the Stone-diſſolving Secret.
3. Detail of City Diſputes.
4. Whimſical Will of a very grave Perſonage.
5. Compleat and authentick Account of Tumults in the Weſt.
6. Remarkable Account of the Method of maintaining Modern Bagno's.
7. Proper Cautions to Citizens, on the Head of fraudulent Bankruptcy's.
8. Scheme of a new Religion from Egypt.
9. Inſtances of notorious Frauds committed by Fortune-Tellers.
10. Memoirs of a Journey to Bath.
11. Preferments, Death, &c.
12. General Bill of Mortality.
13. Monthly Bill.

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The only ſhort and infallible Cure

For that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt and moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation or the leaſt Purging, which by an unaccountable Miſtake is generally adviſed, although always found rather to increaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much famed and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS:

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once find out the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and intirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced; and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inaſmuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they alſo aſſuredly and immediately cure the Green-ſickneſs in Virgins. Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, (which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and aſſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly Lightſom, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to pauſe a ſound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſomuch fam'd and pleaſant Chymical Drops have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's, at the Two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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WHich has been publiſhed and ſold many Years before any Counterfeits in other Forms appeared; and highly commended from one Friend to another. The vaſt Quantities that have been ſold do alſo verify its Efficacy and Virtues, for it moſt perfectly cures them, after all others Means have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a ſmall time, without Confinement; by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Paſſages obſtructed by Humours dripping thereon, occaſion'd by hard Riding, Colds, &c. It cauſes preſently a free Perſpiration, renewing its Force, Vigour and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures thoſe Horſes only a little touch'd in their Wind, as alſo all continued Coughs, Colds, Wheezing, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Diſtempers incident unto them, by maintaining, preſerving, and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horſes have been made ſo perfectly ſound, that they have been ſold and valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which by being Broken-winded, could not before be ſold for 3 or 4 Pounds.

It is ſold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where elſe in England.

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